

GLASS GIVES OUT
VEILED THREAT

Intimates Graft Behind Bankers' Association's Hostility to Currency Legislation.

BILL CAN BE MORE DRASTIC

Virginia Congressman Determined to Fight, and Says There Will Be Legislation.

Washington, October 7.—Chairman Carter Glass, of the House Banking and Currency Committee, today openly defied the American Bankers' Association and their country bank members in their fight to force bankers' domination of the Federal board of control, proposed under the new banking system.

He intimated that "graft" was behind the association's hostility to the glass-own bill, that the proposed fight to make a law, was a bluff, and that the administration and Congress were determined that there shall be passed at this session of Congress reform currency legislation.

Thinly Veiled Threat. Back of Mr. Glass's denunciation of the course and purposes of the bankers' association was a thinly veiled threat that if the plan presented was beaten by the bankers they might expect more drastic legislation because they enjoyed no right which Congress had not given, and which Congress could not take away.

"I have no doubt," said Mr. Glass bitterly, "that the grafting interests would combine, if possible, to test the constitutionality of the currency bill, just as the grafting interests will combine to test the constitutionality of the tariff and the income tax law."

When the currency bill passed the House, the Virginia Bankers' Association passed resolutions flouting the administration and myself on the bill and its hearty endorsement by the House. In a few days they will have a hurried emergency call for a meeting of this association, at which the resolutions were recorded, and the bill was opposed. The association resented.

The currency bill violates no constitutional privileges of the banks. All their rights they secured from Congress, and Congress has no right to take from them all the privileges they now possess. If they know enough to be bankers they will not resist a law that has the power to regulate the banking business and to compel subscriptions to member banks. This is an effort at a bluff by the national banks.

"The attempt has made me more determined to fight. There will be no more current legislation enacted at the present session of Congress. I think that I can speak for the administration when I promise that I will fight behind Congress and not for this purpose."

While Mr. Glass did not commit himself to such a statement, the indication was that if the bankers were successful in defeating the present plan of bank reform, he would likely to face a more drastic bill when the measure should come back to the House for revision and enactment.

Representative Hammond, of Minnesota, introduced a bill in the House authorizing the national banks to lend money or invest in mortgages on improved farm property.

More Drastic Measure. The bill would be under the supervision of the Comptroller of the currency, and cannot exceed one-half of the amount of deposits not subject to checks held by a bank. The loans shall be on first mortgage liens.

WITHDRAWS PRINCESS

London, October 7.—The latest intimation of Queen Mary's strict views on the dress question has resulted in Mrs. Marshfield, a fashionable teacher of dancing, losing her royal pupil.

The Queen visited the school, and objected strongly to the fact that the young frocks worn by Princess Mary's fellow-pupils, young daughters of the smartest and wealthiest people in society.

SOUND TEETH AND SUCCESS

Go hand in hand. Your success in life depends on your health, and it is absolutely impossible to have good health without sound teeth. By years of experience and study I have perfected a PAINLESS SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY. You experience no pain whatsoever in my dental office. Make up your mind to have those decayed teeth attended to.

"A stitch in time saves" a great deal of pain.

Ensign Richard Evelyn Byrd, Jr., of the United States Navy, of Washington, and Thomas Holing Byrd, of Richmond, brothers of the bridegroom, were best men. The ushers were Representative Hamilton (of Appomattox) an uncle of the bridegroom, James Bradshaw Beverley, Jr., and Francis Westwood Beverley, of Winchester. The bridesmaids were Miss E. Carson of Riverton, Max von Schlegel, of Martinsburg, W. Va.; Philip Williams, of Winston-Salem, and Logan R. Fay and R. Gray Williams, of Winchester.

The bride comes from old and prominent Loudoun County, where her father, Mr. and Mrs. Byrd, have a large plantation, and she carried a large train of bridesmaids, and she carried a large train of bridesmaids, and she carried a large train of bridesmaids.

The bride and her bridesmaids were escorted to the church by the ushers, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Byrd, who is a member of the church.

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Your own eye rests on a Regal with pleasure—your friends' eyes rest on it with approval. There's a captivating, compelling charm about Regal Shoes that the glance never tires of.

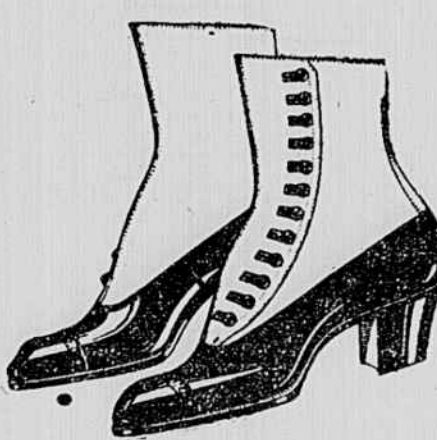
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PRESIDENT SEES
POWERFUL LOBBY
AGAINST MEASURE

(Continued From First Page.)

Individual bank would issue its own notes as currency as they were needed.

Bristow Introduces New Bill.

Senator Bristow, a member of the committee, today added another element to the situation by introducing a new currency bill in the Senate. The Senator said he introduced the bill by request, and thought it contained valuable points.

The measure would allow the present national bank, with a capital of \$100,000 and a 20 per cent surplus to take out in addition to their present currency secured by 2 per cent government bonds "unsecured currency" up to the amount of their capital. This currency would be secured by a first lien on the bank's assets, and would be taxed 5 per cent the first six months and 10 per cent the next three months, 7 per cent the next three months and at the end of the year the controller of the currency could order it retired.

Byrd—Beverley.

Winchester, Va., October 7.—Miss Annie Douglas Beverley, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bradshaw Beverley, was married to Harry Flood Byrd, the eldest son of the former Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates and Mrs. Richard Evelyn Byrd, at a wedding ceremony in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church by the rector, Rev. W. D. Smith.

Immediately before the betrothal service and while the bride party formed at the entrance of the sanctuary, a solo song, "O, Perfect Love," was sung by Miss Virginia Paulkner Fuller, of Winchester. While the wedding guests were being seated a special service was given by the organist, Mrs. H. D. Byrd, who played a beautiful piece, "The Wedding March," by Richard D. Byrd, of Winchester. The church was elaborately decorated for the occasion with large tropical palms and other plants and festoons of autumn leaves.

The bride, who entered with her father, by whom she was given in marriage, wore a handsome gown of white chrysanthemum, shadow lace and with trimmings of pearls. Her veil was of lace and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The matron of honor, Mrs. Richard E. Byrd, of Winchester, a cousin of the bride and the maid of honor, Miss Willie McGuire, also of this city, wore gowns of green chrysanthemum and carried a large bunch of large white chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids were Miss Beale Red Anderson, of Washington, and Houston, Tex.; Miss Jessica Alward, of Washington, D. C.; Miss Ann B. Brain, of Winchester, Md.; Miss Virginia Paulkner Fuller, of Winchester; Miss Nellis Dupuy, of Harrisonburg, Va.; Miss Mary D. Page, of Winchester; Miss Margaret Lewis, of New York City, and Miss Douglas Fuller, of Winchester, each of whom wore a chrysanthemum, trimmed with shadow lace, and they carried bunches of large pink chrysanthemums.

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SULZER WILLING
FOR ASSISTANCE
OF EITHER SIDE

(Continued From First Page.)

He was not permitted to testify. The plan to introduce similar testimony was then abandoned.

Herbert H. Lehman, a New York banker, testified he gave Sulzer \$5,000 in cash prior to his nomination. This evidence was offered by the defense to help account for the \$5,000 the prosecution has shown Sulzer collected during the fall of 1912. Lehman said that in all he spent \$12,000 in behalf of Sulzer.

Josephine Took Care of Account.

L. M. Josephine, naval aid on the staff of Dix and Sulzer, told of transferring Sulzer's loan account to his own. He said no payment had been made on the loan. He took this action at the request of Mrs. Sulzer, who told him the Governor had borrowed money on stocks he owned.

During the examination of this witness Senator Duplantier protested because the court had ruled out testimony of conversation with Mrs. Sulzer.

"Senator, the proper way to get that testimony before the court is to call the respondent and Mrs. Sulzer," said Stanchfield.

Sarecky on Stand.

Sarecky, much harassed as the Governor's star witness, took the stand amid a craning of necks and a buzz of interest. He spoke in a high piping voice and his answers came without hesitation.

"We received either from Tammany Hall or from the Secretary of State," began Sarecky, "a blank form in which a statement was to be made out of receipts and expenditures of campaign funds."

"The question came up as to whether the committee of the Governor's friends, of which I was treasurer, had the right to file a statement, inasmuch as it had neglected, or some one had neglected on behalf of the committee, to file with the Secretary of State a notice to the effect that such a committee had been formed. So some one suggested that I take the matter up with Mr. Sulzer. I went into his room and told him of the quandary we were in, and he said: 'Well, make up the statement anyway. It does not matter very much who signs it as long as we comply with the spirit of the law.' So I went outside and then worked on."

Counsel for Sulzer declared to-night that they do not know whether or not Sarecky ever saw him sign it. They do not expect to arrive at a decision on

the statement for about a day and a half, brought it in to Mr. Sulzer and he signed it."

Horgan Helped in Statement.

"Who, if any one, assisted you in preparing it?" asked Attorney Horgan. "I think Mr. Horgan was the one who helped me get it up. He brought an adding machine from his office, and he and I worked on it and finally got it up."

The witness referred to Matthew T. Horgan, who later became secretary of the Pawley investigating committee, which unearthed much of the preliminary evidence on which the impeachment articles were based.

"Did William Sulzer have anything to do in the work in preparing that statement?"

"No sir," Sarecky declared emphatically.

"What was Mr. Sulzer doing when you took the prepared statement to him for his signature?"

Sulzer Signed "Blind."

"I think he was going through some of his correspondence. I said: 'Here, Congressman, is the statement which I got up.' I had the first page folded up backward and showed him where he was to sign. He turned it back, and said: 'Is this all right?' I said: 'This is as accurate as I could get it,' and he signed it. He did not hold it over a minute or two at the most—just long enough for him to sign his name."

"Why did you leave out any money?"

"Because I did not have any record before me at the time. I used part of the money that I deposited to my own account in setting a suit out. West that had been brought against Mr. Sulzer during the campaign."

"Did you confer with Mr. Sulzer before you did that?"

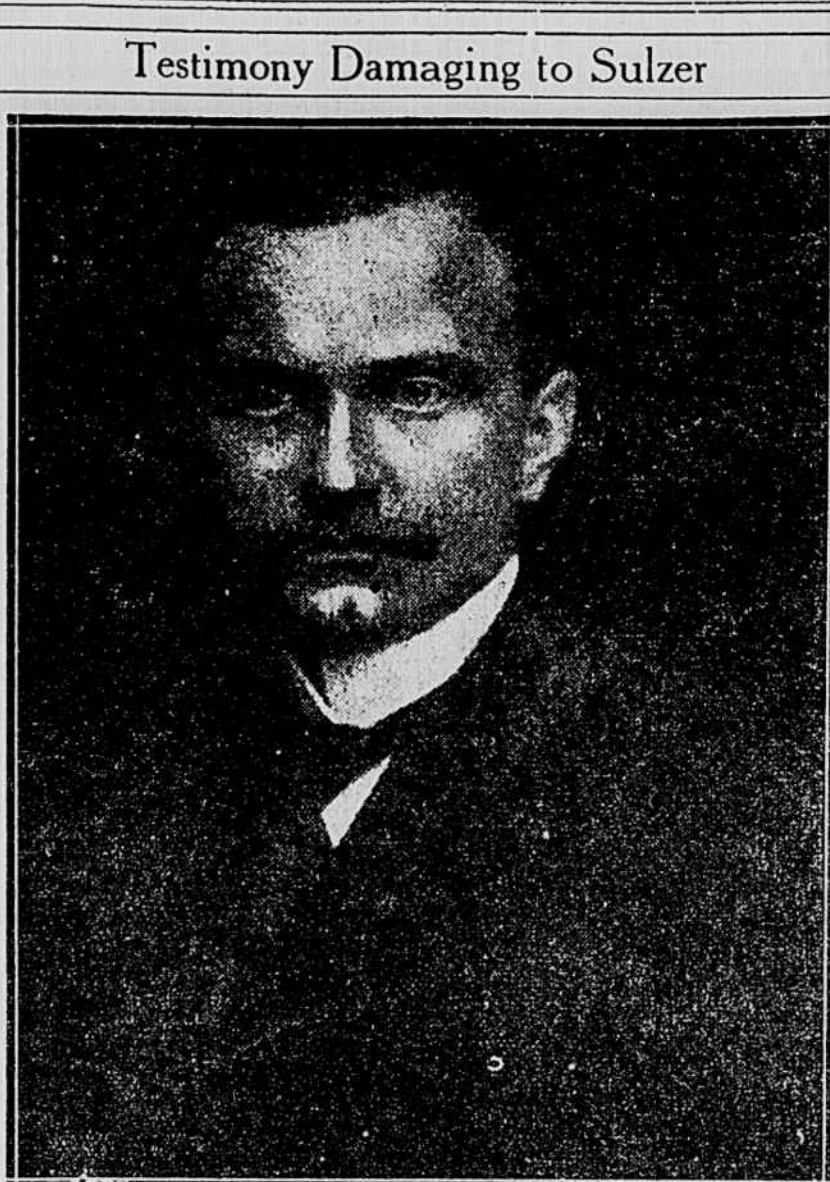
"I did not."

"For what other purpose had money deposited by you in this bank account been used—money which do not appear in this campaign statement?"

"I cannot recollect now just for what purpose I did use them, but I know I used some for purposes which were not campaign purposes."

Sarecky testified that Alfred J. Wolff, the commissioner of deeds, who had acknowledged the Sulzer signature, had not read the oath to the Governor, or even seen him sign it. When Wolff was a witness for the Assembly managers, he testified he had read the subscribers' oath to Sulzer, and had personally witnessed the Governor's signature.

Sarecky completed his direct testimony just before the close of the day, and John B. Stanchfield began a grueling cross-examination which will continue during most of tomorrow's session.



ALLAN A. RYAN.

Testimony Damaging to Sulzer

(Continued From First Page.)

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pose the retention of Judge Lawless on the circuit bench if they are elected, are the straight-out candidates for the House, the Fusion candidates are C. J. Old, incumbent, and E. L. Baker. The Fusionists are for Lawless.

SYNOD IN SESSION
AT GREENSBORO

Celebrates Centennial of Organization With Exercises in Historic Alameda Church.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Greensboro, N. C., October 7.—Not until evening did the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina convene for a session in Greensboro today, as the morning and afternoon was spent at Alameda Church in the country.

To-day marked the exact date of the centennial celebration of the organization of the synod, and the exercises in honor of this event were such as to attract hundreds of interested people, in addition to the members of the synod, to the church, probably 1,000 people being present.

The program began with a devotional service, after which Rev. A. W. Crawford, pastor of the church, delivered the address of welcome. He also called the roll of the thirty ministers who have gone from the congregation of this church to the ministry, and in this connection gave a brief outline of the history of Alameda Church since its founding in 1813. He then introduced Rev. Walter W. Moore, D. D., of Richmond, who was the first speaker of the synod during the first fifty years of its history.

Rev. D. E. Craig, D. D., of Raleigh, and Rev. R. H. Smith, D. D., of Greensboro, were the other two speakers of the synod during the first fifty years following the organization.

The other speaker was Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, of the University of Virginia, whose theme was "Presbyterianism in the Educational Work of North Carolina." He called attention first to the fact that Joseph Caldwell, the first president of the University of North Carolina, was a Presbyterian, that he was a member of the first Presbyterian church in the State, and that he was a member of the first Presbyterian church in the State.

Another feature of the exercises was a visit to the exact spot where the first Alameda Church stood, and where the synod was organized. This was a few hundred yards from the present church. The spot was marked by a monument, and a subscription for this monument was begun.

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GOLD CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

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